WILSON LAW.

INTERESTING COMPARISON BETWEEN ITS RE-SULTS AND THOSE OF THE M'RINLEY LAW

Washington, Feb. 28.—Two and a half years of the operation of the Wilson Revenue law end with to-day. The story of those thirty months told in a single line is a deficit of \$130,000,000, or an average shortage of \$141,000 a day. President McKinley will find, on assuming the duties of his office, a surplus of a little more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the gold reserve; but this has been obtained by the sale of bonds which brought into the Treasury

The month of February was no exception to the general rule. The deficiency for this month is in round numbers \$5,000,000, bringing the total deficiency for the two and a half years of the Wilson law above \$130,000,000. This showing is in marked contrast to the record of the McKinley law, which, during the first thirty months of its operation, pro-duced a surplus of ..5.508,515.

The Wilson law has been a failure in its production of revenue both as to customs receipts and internal revenue. Reducing tariff rates upon the assumption that reduction would so stimulate importations as to increase the customs revenues, it in fact reduced the net collections at the custom houses. Increasing the internal revenue taxes, it has collected less internal revenue than the law which preceded it. In both the customs and the internal revenue branches receipts have fallen be-low the receipts of the McKinley law in the corlow the receipts of the Mckiniey law in the cor-responding period of its history. This is the more surprising because of the enormous increase in importations. The customs receipts in the first two and a half years of the Wilson law fell \$100,000,000 in round numbers below the customs receipts in the first two and a half years of the McKinley law. The internal revenue receipts under the Wilson law fell \$75,000,000 in round numbers below the internal revenue receipts in the first two and a ha. vears of the McKinley law.

ha. 'cears of the McKinley law.'

A study of the operations of the Wilson law in detail shows that the assumption of its supporters in the earlier, periods of its history, that it would increase its receipts and would in time come to meet the full running expenses of the Government, were not well founded. The customs collections under this law in its first month were \$15-564,990, and during the first two years of its operations averaged about \$13,000,000 a month. During the last six months they have averaged less than \$11,000,000 per month, and in December, 1896, dropped to \$10,779,412, while in November they reached the unprecedented low figure of \$9,390,385.

In the totals of internal revenue receipts the law is equally disappointing. The receipts of the last thirty months have failen \$55,000,000 below those for the corresponding period of the McKinley law, despite the fact that the present law levies a tax of \$1 a gailion on spirits while the rate under the McKinley law was 50 cents per callon. The average monthly receipts from internal revenue under the McKinley law during its first two and a half years were nearly \$13,000,000, while under the present law they have averaged \$10,000,000 a month.

Another curious development of the Wilson law is that, although its framers asserted that it would relieve the people of the payment of duties on imported goods, it collects duties on a much larger proportion of the goods brought in than did the McKinley law. Under the McKinley law form 55 to 60 per cent of the limportations came in free of duty. In the fiscal year 1895, the first year of the Wilson law, the percentage of free importations was 56,31 per cent, and in 1894 59,53 per cent. In the fiscal year 1895, the first year of the Wilson law, the percentage of goods coming in free of duty was \$1,55 per cent, while in 1896 only 48,56 per cent of the total importations came in free.

The following figures show the receipts under the McKinley and Wilson law. McKinley law. Customs \$20,000,000 and McKinley law. Total r A study of the operations of the Wilson law in

Total receipts \$762,034,685 Expenditures 894,062,856

The story of the two laws may be summarized n four lines as follows: in four lines as follows:

McKinley law, first two and a half years—Surplus, \$25,505,515.

Wilson law, first two and a half years—Deficit,

TROLLEY-CARS ON THE BRIDGE.

HOW THE LOOP AROUND THE NEW-YORK STA-TION WILL BE MADE.

vent it. Its advent will be made when the Brook--as it is expected they will be when the slow-mov-ing Bridge Trustees make up their minds on the proposition now before them-but they are not in the least likely to be an obstruction to the streets obstruct the entrances to the Bridge station, since they will have to make a loop in passing from one roadway to the other. As at times there will be almost a continuous line of cars, there is no doubt that they would prove a formidable obstruction if they were to run on the surface of the roadways and pass through the first floor of the station.

tion if they were to run on the surface of the roadways and pass through the first floor of the station.

But nothing of that kind has been contemplated by the Bridge Trustees or by the experts employed to determine the feasibility of operating elevated and surface cars on the Bridge. The plan is to have the trolley-cars leave the north roadway some distance east of the station, and run on an ascending grade outside of the roadway, and then over it, until they are nearly at the level of the present railroad tracks in the station. The trolley tracks will then encircle the station, passing at its western end clear above the elevated station and the switching tracks. On the south side they will descend to the same height as on the north, and finally will reach the level of the south roadway opposite the point where they left the other.

A number of sidings will be provided on both sides of the station, at which the cars will be halted for discharging and receiving passengers, and special stairways from the gallery floor of the station will be provided for trolley-car passengers. The plan does not involve any encroachment on private property, as the proposed additional structures will all be on Bridge land, except the loop, which will extend over Park Row. The present station building will not be materially altered, although extensions will be erected along the sides. The trolley-cars are expected to run at a speed of seven miles an hour in crossing the Bridge. The speed of the cable-cars is a little more than ten miles an hour. As the distance is about a mile and one-seventh, perhaps four minutes time will be gained by using the regular trains; and, which-ever way one travels, about the same amount of stair-climbing will be made for passengers by the regular cars to pay the usual Bridge fare of two and a half cents.

LEO STERN ARRIVES FROM ENGLAND.

LEO STERN ARRIVES FROM ENGLAND. Leo Stern, the young English violoncellist, who is to make his first New-York appearance with the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall hext Friday afternoon, arrived in this city on Saturday,



LEO STERN He is staying at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. Stern leaves New-York for Washington this afternoon, to play at Mrs. Calvin S. Brice's Inauguration concert on Tuesday afternoon.

ONLY UNION WHISKEY WANTED. The Central Labor Union, at its meeting in Clarendon Hall yesterday, declared itself in favor of union whiskey, first, last and all the time. This anFORMERLY A.T. STEWART & CO. 3

BABY CARRIAGES



Seven Hundred and Fifty Styles of Carpets are here at your command to-day. Exclusive of Carpet Rugs.

Such facts tell our plans. You are not invited to trifling and meagre displays.

We command absolutely and exclusively many of the best patterns of the best Carpet makers. There-fore, you cannot know the retail market if you fail to see our stock.

New designs and late colorings; advance styles of the Spring season are ready. It is a pleasure to show them to all comers.

We have a large selection of excellent Carpets for sale as bargains. Among them:

First-Excellent patterns. Best grade Wiltons, of the \$2.25 and \$2.50 qualities that will be sold at \$1.50 Second—Numerous patterns high grade Axminsters, all recent styles, of the \$1.75 grade, that will be sold at \$1.25.

Curtains and Draperies

Each day our Upholstery stock grows richer. Not a person having any interest in household decoration can afford to ignore this stock or its prices.

To-day's story is of Lace Curtain bargains and rich hangings.

First-200 pairs Scotch Lace Curtains-Nottingham make. They are in Brussels and Honiton effects, white and ecru. The price is \$1.25, reduced from \$1.75. Admirable for hotels, bedrooms, Summer cottages or any apartment requiring simple and economical draperies.

Second-75 pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains, patterns ornate or simple, but all very effective. The price is 83.75, reduced from \$5 and \$5.25.

Third-Large and splendid lots of Lace Curtains, just ra-Large and specifical bargain. Patterns are Marie Antoinette, in white; Arab in ecru, and Renaissance in ivory white. Prices vary from \$15 to \$95, and the same sorts are fifty per cent. higher in all regular stocks.

Bargains in Heavy Curtains are also current:

First-Sheila Silk Curtains, 7 plain colorings, at \$15, regular \$25 Second Embossed Chenille Curtains, 5 colorings, with

self figures, at \$7.50, regular \$10.50. Only careful observers know the beauty of the novel draperies, and the cheapness of

Beautiful French Cotton Damasks, very dainty Louis XIV patterns and colorings, at

50c a yd. Woven, not printed. Elegant, heavy and rich Antique Tapes-

tries at \$1.85, others in Heraldic designs \$1.75, and very rich silk faced Livonia Tapestries at \$6.50, are among the late

comers. Second floor

FRENCH FRUITS

A moderate quantity just received. Variously assorted-pears, apricots, cherries, figs, limes. Boxes containing 5 lbs., \$1.50. A quick demand follows each offering, and the present stock will not last very long. In the Candy Store. Basement.

IN THE BOOK STORE

Good Books at bargain prices. All of them are cloth bound, and well printed on good paper.

De Novo Series 58 titles, 18c; by mail, 25c. Astor Library, 64 titles, 25c; by mail, 37c. Lotus Classics, 26 titles, 30c; by mail, 38c. Escutcheon Series, 24 titles, 50c; by mail, 65c. Exquisite Series, 43 titles, 50c; by mail 59c. Prose Masterpieces from Modern Essayists. 3 vols., 8vo, gilt tops, \$7.50; our price \$2.75, British Letters, illustrative of character and social life. edited by E. Mason, 3 vols., gilt tops, \$4.50; our

Humorous Masterpieces from American Literature, edited by E. Mason, 3 vols., gilt tops, \$4.50; our price \$2.25. Memoirs of a Protestant, translated by Oliver Goldsmith, and edited by Austin Dobsin, 2 vols., 12mo,

uncut edges, \$2.75; our price 75c. lola, the Senator's Daughter. By M. L. Hillhouse, 12mo, \$1.25; our price 25c. Master Wilbertorce. By Rita, 12mo, \$1; our price

Cause and Effect. By Ellinor Merion, 16mo, \$1; our price 18e. An Altar of Earth. By Thymol Monk, 16mo, \$1;

our price 18c. Winter Sketches from the Saddle. By John Codman, 16mo, \$1; our price 18c. A Princess of the Gutter. By L. T. Meade, 12mo, \$1.25; our price 25c. Sentimental Studies and a Set of Village Tales. By

H. Crackenthorpe, 12mo, \$1; our price 18c. Ninth street.

Over 100 styles of wagons for babies here-many exclusive designs. Plain and fancy. Wood and wire wheels-some of them have rubber tires. Upholstered in silk plush, corduroy, cretonne and damask. Prices \$4 to \$28.

Extra parasols for carriages, 50c to \$2.50. Lace covers 40c to \$3.

Evidence of the service to the retail buyer created by the united purchasing power of two great outlets appears in our command of prices as well as styles.

All through February a procession of splendid Furniture has been passing in and out of this Store. Bargain prices have set and kept the pace. To-day Hat Racks join the movement.

QUARTERED OAK HAT RACKS DUARTERED OAK HAT RACKS

Box base, 18 in. wide, 6 ft. high, brass hooks and fancy shaped French beveled mirror 9x14 in., \$7.50.

Box base, 2 ft. 3 in. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. high, French beveled mirror 12x16 in., \$12.50.

Box base, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. high, French bevel mirror 20x24 in., \$16.

Box base, 3 ft. wide, 7 ft. high, French beveled mirror 24x20 in. \$19.

ror 24x30 in., \$19. Box base, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. high, fancy French bevel plate mirror 18x24 in , \$20. Fourth floor.

NOVELTY DRESS GOODS

They hold a reception in the Rotunda daily. Never before were so many elegant Novelty Fabrics disclosed so early in the season. Fashions born in Paris grow up here.

Black Grenadines; Persian moire background, \$4 yd. Silk-and-wool Novelty brocades, two-toned, \$2.75

yd.

Black iron frame Grenadines, woven figured colored silk backgrounds, \$3, 83,50 yd.

Handsome silk-and-wool Plaid Barege, \$3 yd. Fancy two-colored silk-and-wool Grenadine, \$2.50

Silk figured Dentelle Etamine, in solid colors, \$2.50 Lace Canvas, solid colors, \$2,75 yd.

Figured Canvas, solid colors, \$1.75 yd. French Cheviot Etamine, solid colors, \$1.50 yd. Rope twist Canvas, solid colors, \$1.50 yd. Embroidered silk dot Barege, \$2, \$2.50 yd.

NEW SILKS

The Silk show in the Rotunda commands an audience of admirers daily. And not a week-day passes without some new Silk being added to the collection.

Among the favorites are the Habutai and Damasse Taffeta in evening shades-pink, olue, Nile, lilac, yellow, cream and white--Habutai at 65c and 75c a yard. Damasse Taffeta 75c a yard. The designs are very effective for blouse waists.

Then the Glace Taffetas in a variety of colors, at 75c a yard have hosts of admirers. They make a very pretty ground for a grenadine skirt.

Black Broche India Silks are commencing to claim attention. They are great favorites for Summer wear. They wear well, drape well, and always look well. A variety of designs from a pin dot to pineapple size patterns. In three qualities, 65c, 85c and \$1 a yard. Rotunda.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOES

Four styles-over 1,200 pairs-have received marching orders. Prices are set for a quick-step. All spring heels; every size and width. New shapes—worthy Shoes. Lot 1-Chrome tanned kidskin, bright finiah, patent leather tips. Buttoned.
Lot 2—Chrome tanned kidskin, dull finish, patent

leather tips. Buttoned. Lot 3-Chrome tanned kidskin, dull finiah, kidskin tips. Buttoned. Lot 4—Chrome tanned kidskin, dull finish, kidskin tips. Laced.

All have oak tanned leather soles. Made for service and comfort. Sizes 814 to 1014. ONE DOLLAR.

Sizes 11 to 2, ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY CENTS. Sizes 21/4 to 6.
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.

second floor, Tenth street. SILVER PLATED WARE

None the less good for being offered at

prices that were never so little for similar ware. The trade-marks guarantee the quality. Sugar and Creams, repousse, gilt lined, quadruple

plated, \$1.90 a pair.
Crumb Sets, quadruple plated, satin finish, engraved, Silver plated salt and pepper shakers, 10c each,

6 nut picks and nut crack in case, \$1.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Successor to A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

ple with the Pennsylvania system for traffic in that direction. The story was simply laughed at by railroad men yesterday, and was denied by the Vanderbilts. made by that firm and had found that it agreed with him Delegate Meisel of the Bartenders' Union

said that none of the members of that association would hereafter deal out to customers anything but union-label whiskey. He complained that members of the tailors' and cigarmarkers' unions worked at their trades in the daytime and then worked as waiter at night. The sentiment of the delegater was that a. men should stick to their own trades.

was that a. men should stick to their own trades. The matter will be discussed more fully next Sunday. The resolutions of the Social Reform Club against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company using part of Union Square Park in its efforts to abolish "dead man's curve" was indorsed.

Delegates Lawrence and Pitzgerald, who were appointed to investigate the scheme of a man named Jourdain, who wanted 1,000,000 workingmen to subscribe H each to establish a labor newspaper, reported adversely, and it was decided to have nothing to do with the project.

AN INTERESTING YARN, BUT NOT TRUE. If the Vanderbilts were to build all the railroads planned for them and enter into all deals sug-gested for them by various sensational newspapers they would have a busy time of it. The latest story nouncement was brought about by the admission of the Liquor Bottlers' Employes' Union to membership pool issues with J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carsprung is to the effect that the Vanderbilts will

WHEEL RACES ON THE COAST,

Santa Rosa, Cal., Feb. 28.-The bicycle races here

are the results:
One-third mile, scratch, professional—Otto Zeigler, San Jose, won: Allen Jones, Olympia, second;
F. J. Loughead, Canada, third. Time—44 4-5 sec.
One mile, scratch, professional—F. J. Loughead won; F. A. McFarland, second; Allen Jones, third.

JOHNSON STEADILY IMPROVING. Bradford, Ont., Feb. 28.-The bicyclist Johnson's

condition was much improved to-day. He is tak-ing more nourishment than for some days past. His temperature this evening was 29, pulse 76, respiration 26.

not look complacently upon either the propo-sition to brand the females or to kill all the seals, and he therefore supported the committee amendment. He hoped the incoming Adminisamendment. He hoped the incoming Adminis-tration would have sufficient fortitude to de-mand that Great Britain should faithfully per-form her duty in the premises, as outlined by the Paris Tribunal, and execute her part of the award. The American Nation was always seek-ing shelter from foreign difficulties; but he, for

ne, did not want British protection.

The committee amendment was then agreed to The following new amendments were adopted:

The following new amendments were adopted:
For the appointment by the President of a board of three commissioners to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States.

Appropriating \$10,000 for removal of the water hyacinth in Florida and other Southern waters.

Appropriating \$100,000 for a dredge boat for Sabine Pass, Texas, and \$30,000 for a dredge boat for Sabine Pass, Texas, and \$30,000 for one year's maintenance.

Directing the expenditure of \$75,000 of a former appropriation for the purchase of a site for a public building at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Appropriating \$175,000 for a new revenue cutter for Fervice on the Atlantic Coast, with headquarters at New-York.

Appointing a commission to select a site in the city of Washington for a memorial building to be sreeted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Increasing the limit of cost of the public building at Norfolk, Va., from \$150,000 to \$275,000.

Restoring to the public domain and opening to settlement the lands in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Washington, Idaho and South Dakota (some 21,000,000 acres) set apart as a forest reservation by Executive proclamation of February 22.

Establishing branch hydrographic offices at Duluth, Sault Ste. Marle and Buffalo.

Appropriating \$4,500 to purchase the State fish hatchery at Battle Creek, Cal.

Appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at Butte, Mont.

Thylding the State of Vermont into two customs collection districts.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) offered an amend-

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) offered an amendment to create a permanent census bureau, but it was ruled out on a point of order
The Sundry Civil bill was then passed, and at 11.07 the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 a. m.

CLOAKMAKERS MORE DISCONTENTED.

EMPLOYES OF ONE LARGE ESTABLISHMENT MAY GO ON STRIKE TO-DAY. The strike feeling among the East Side cloakmakers increased in intensity yesterday, and it was said that the employes of one large establishment might go on strike to-day. This firm employs about 1,500 hands. It is denied by the Executive Committee of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers that a strike will be called in all the shops at the same time. It is proposed to have the employes of one shop at a time strike-that is,

if it becomes necessary to strike at all. This will depend altogether on how the demands which will be formulated and presented to the manufacturers this week will be received by the latter. If the manufacturers accede to the demands of the cloakmakers for increased wages, or are successful in bringing about a compromise, there will be no bringing about a compromise, there was the strike.

About four hundred shirtmakers went on strike on Saturday, and they are still out. They demand a 25 per cent advance in wages. There are 2,500 shirtmakers, 500 of whim are girls. The latter are ready to strike when called upon to do so. Among the other industries that are agitated by the present, strike talk are the knee-pantsmakers, the chirdren's garment-makers and "vest" makers. The Brotnerhood of Tallors, which won a strike last year against the efforts made to drive them back to the task system, say that they are again confronted by the same problem and may have to fight their battle once more. The busy season in the talloring industry opens in about six weeks.

MR. MOODY'S CLOSING MEETINGS.

LAST OF HIS SERIES OF SUNDAY SERVICES IN

CARNEGIE HALL. Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, preached to a crowded house yesterday afternoon and evening in Carnegic Hall. These were Mr. Moody's closing metings here. He goes to Cincinnati next week. He promised to return if he heard that his people were holding well together and attending the Rev. A. C. Dixon's discourses. Dr. Dixon follows Mr. Moody at Carnegie Hall. At the afternoon services statement was read of the collections and expenses of the four months' revivals. There were taken up in the collections, \$4,886 \$1; from overflow meetings, \$139 14; personal contributions, \$720; total, The expenses were hall, \$3,687; printing,

\$5,745.25. The expenses were hall, \$3,687; printing, \$540.75; advertising, \$130.50; sundries, \$288.06; books distributed, \$710.10; books for Sing Sing prison, \$25.20; total, \$5.754.61.

The ushers and those employed about the hall had given Mr. Moody a check for \$42.50, he said, and he thanked them most heartly for their contribution.

Mr. Moody announced that the Rev. Archibald Brown, the London revivalist, would reach America next Wednesday, and he would try to get him to preach at Carnegie Hall before he went West. Mr. Moody announced that the collections in the course of the Rev. Dr. Meyor's visit netted, after expenses, \$205, a clerk for which had been turned over to the latter.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD C. DANA. Edward C. Dana the well-known photographer, turday at his home, No. 223 East Sevenried only recently. The funeral will take place on Tuesday at 4 p. m. at St. Peter's Protestant Eniscopal Church. Twentieth-st. near Eighth-ave. The burial will be at Woburn, Mass.

SHERMAN S. JEWETT. Buffalo, Feb. 28.-Sherman S. Jewett, a wellknown millionaire banker of this city, died this

Mr. Jewett was born in the village of Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., on January 17, 1838. Early in 1834 he decided to remove to Buffalo. He had been engaged in the stove manufacturing business in this city for many years, and leaves a fortune estimated at \$2.000,000.

ORITUARY NOTES. Ogdensburg, N. Y., Feb. 28.-William J. Averell, ex-Mayor of this city and president of the Ogdensburg Bank, died this morning, aged seventy-four years. He leaves three children, William J., and Chester, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, of New-York

Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 28,-Edward Ellis, president of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the United States, died at midnight last night of an acute attack of Bright's disease. Mr. Ellis was fifty-three years of age. He was a Republican politics of this section of the State, but declined

politics of this section of the State, but declined nomination to several important offices. He was a Presidential Elector in 1888. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

Toronto, Feb. 2s.—James Austin, president of the Dominion Bank, died last evening, aged eighty-four years. He was president of the Consumers' Gas Company, besides being president and vice-president of several insurance companies and other Ontario institutions. Gas Company, hesides being president and vicepresident of several insurance companies and other
Ontario institutions.
Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28.—General Thomas A.,
Hugunenin, a Confederate soldier, who as MajorHugunenin was the last commander of Fort Sumter and held that post for seven months, died athis home in this city last night.
Poughkeepsic, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Mary C. Agnew,
wife of John T. Agnew, of New-York City, died atPinc Plains, Duchess County, to-day. She was
seventy-four years cid.

A LITTLE GIRL'S FATAL FALL. Rose Smith, two and one-half years old, the only daughfer of Nathan Smith, a merchant, who lives on the fourth floor of an apartment-house at No. 140 East Eighty-third-st., yesterday morning went to the air-shaft window to say good-morning to

two little girl friends who live in the opposite flat, and while leaning out of the window fell down the shaft and was instantly killed.

MR. OLCOTT PREPARING HIS BILL, A department of toxicology and chemistry is the latest addition to his office that District-Attorney Olcott has in contemplation, as told in The Tribune the other day, and he and Coroner Tuthill are preparing a bill embodying the desired features, which they propose to complete within a few days and submit forthwith to the Legislature. The main object of the proposed bill is to reduce the costs of cases in which the testimony of expert chemists and toxicologists is necessary to the prosecution, and to this end it is proposed that

prosecution, and to this end it is proposed that the county shall regularly employ two or more chemists and toxicologists to take the place of the experts usually employed from time to time when their services are needed.

The District-Attorney says that he hopes the proposed department will also result in another advantage, namely, the shortening of the examination of the experts. The witness will not be obliged to establish his claim to the title of expert, inasmuch as that is to be the premise upon which he holds his place. It is also believed by Mr. Olcott that the plan will save the State much money, as the salaries of the experts will not be equal in amount to the sums which have been called for in the past for expert testimony.

TWO HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in the stable of Thomas E. Crimmins, at Nos. 17 and 19 West Sixty-fourth-st., which resulted in the burning to death of two horses. When he fire broke out the stablemen ran the horses out of the stable, but were unable to get the two that were burned out of their stalls, as they became mad at the sight of the fire and refused to move. The damage to the stable was \$300. The New SMALL SIZE of

CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP

is within everybody's means. Ask for it.

THEVENEZUELA COMMISSION

A SUMMARY OF THE REPORT MADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

NOVELTY AND DIFFICULTY OF THE WORK-IN-VESTIGATION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS THE COMMISSION'S PART IN SET

Washington, Feb. 28.-The report of the Venezue lan Commission, which was presented to the Presi-dent yesterday, opens with a reference to its organident, and Severo Mallet-Prevost as secretary, and mentions that at the outset the Commission was confronted with the fact that its work was both novel and difficult. While the boundary line, whose true location the Commission "were called upon to ascertain, was a matter of importance, in its ultimate determination, to both Venezuela and Great Britain, seither Government was consulted or took part in the creation of the Commission, or in the selection of Commissioners. Each of them might have ignored our Commission as the result of merely voluntary movement on the part of a Nation in no way personally interested in the territorial question. Yet we felt that, while neither Government was bound by what we should ascertain and report, each might be willing to assist in our work, and might be possessed of evidence of great value, not easily at least obtainable from other sources We, therefore, addressed a communication to the Secretary of State, with a view of its presentation to the two gove 'nments so directly interested", and the Commission expresses its pleasure in adding that "during the entire life of the Commission each

of the two governments has manifested in a most agreeable and satisfactory manner its desire to help us in our investigations." The Commission also refers to the aid given it by individual citizens in furnishing information that seemed likely to be of assistance in the determination of the boundary, and warmly expresses its appreciation of services rendered by numerous gentl men eminent in the line of historical and antiquarian researches who furnished it with numerous maps, books, geographical papers and other documents bearing directly on the subject of inquiry The list of names prominently mentioned in this part of the report includes those of Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard College; John Franklin Jame son, professor of history at Brown University, and George L. Burr, professor of history at Cornell University, recognized authorities in antiquarian researches, who carefully examined certain historical questions and prepared papers which accompany this report. Professor Burr, especially, has been of great service, having given to the Commission a year's labor, part of which was in the ex-

amination of original documents in Holland and We were also assisted," says the report, "by Professor James C. Hanson, of the Wisconsin State University, in the examination of a collection of a n-aps and charts belonging to that institution, and by Dr. De Haan, of Johns Hopkins University, in the matter of translations of Dutch documents and the examination of the archives in Holland. While no formal paper was prepared by either of these gentlemen to be incorporated in our reports, their services were none the less of great value, and de-

serve especial mention." The report continues, in part, as follows: "The confusion apparent on the face of the maps, even of the later ones, suggested a general lack of geographical knowledge, and it was deemed important that we should have a map promptly prepared expressing the latest results of all researches and examinations. Accordingly we applied to the officials in charge of the Geological Survey and of the Hydrographic Office, who promptly placed at our disposal all the material in their possession, and

also personally rendered great assistance. "In the matter of historical investigation there were questions as to actual settlements, when and where made, by which nation, how long continued, and the acts of dominion exercised in connec-tion with such settlements over contiguous territory. This opened a wide field for investigation, which included an examination into the Spanish settlements on the Orinoco from the time of the first location of the city of Santo Thome prior to 160), the Dutch settlements on the Essequibo and Imataca Mountains in portions of the basin, and the temporary establishments of the two nasions in various parts of the disputed territory; also the several efforts of the two nations to exercise dominion and control over the Indians residing in those districts, to carry on trade and commerce with those Indians, and the long series of efforts on the part of each to check and destroy the ag-

gressive and what was supposed to be the unwarranted efforts of the other nation to acquire a foothold in the territory."

The Commission refers to the necessity, in addition to its researches into historical works and works of travel, of an insight into diplomatic cor-

respondence bearing directly or indirectly, probably or possibly, upon the question before it, and says: "The treaty of Munster, while it contained a confirmation by each nation to the other of the places, etc., of which it was in possession, did not name those places, and did not define the boundary between the possessions of the two nations, nor in indicate any rule by which such boundary gould be defined; neither, on the other hand, did it provide for any future convention or treaty for the determination of such boundary. It seemed possible, if not probable, that there were existing certain international rules, generally understood and accepted, of sufficient application to settle the true boundary between the possessions of the two na-tions. Impressed with the conviction that such might have been the thought of the two nations in this convention, we deemed it important to examine and discuss various treatises on international law. This treaty of Munster, it must be borne in mind, was signed a century and a half after the discovery of America, at a time when, as a well-known fact, European nations had established many settiements within the limits of this continent, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that by that time some rules for the delineation of boundary had become recognized, and not improbably that these two nations, when confirming to each other their respective possessions, had such rules in mind as sufficient to fix the boundaries thereof. In pursu since of this, we examined and discussed all the

available treatises on international law from Vattel to the present time, in their bearings on the ques-"In the course of such examination our attention was directed to the fact that questions of this kind entered into the discussion between the United States and Spain in reference to the settlement of the boundaries between what are now Louisiana and Texas, and also between this country and Great Britain in respect to the boundaries between our Northern possessions and British Columbia. We examined at length the correspondence between the representatives of these respective nations concerning these matters with a view to ascertaining, if possible, the opinions of those na-

tions to some extent interested in this controversy

as to the rules for determining questions of bound-'It was developed by such examination that there are certain rules in respect to the delimitation of boundary which had been generally acquiesced in by all nations, and may be said to have therefore become a part of international law; other rules whose validity was denied, and of which therefore it could only be safely said that it is doubtful whether they entered into the thought of the two nations in making this treaty; and still others which were mere claims on the part of one nation or another, and which were so generally denied that it must be assumed that they were not regarded in this treaty.

Before we had proceeded far in our investigation it became obvious that we must extend our inquiry beyond matters that had hitherto passed into print. No treaty had ever been made between nations which definitely determined the boundfirmed to each the possessions it then had, there was no specification of those possessions, and no indication of the territorial limits which attached to the actual settlements. In the diplomatic correspondence there was no attempt at an accurate description of any boundary line. Whatever there

was in such correspondence by way of claim on the one side without denial on the other, which DEFICIT STILL PILING UP. tended to show that certain places and districts were recognized as belonging to one or the other Government, there was nothing which could be said to approximate an agreement as to the true location of the line dividing the territories of the two nations. "Neither did the multitude of maps published

during the last three centuries disclose any consensus of opinion among cartographers in respect to the divisional line. Books of nistory and travel were not only lacking in definiteness, but also in many respects conflicting in their statements, many of them supporting such statements by references te unpublished papers and reports. These things combined to make it clear that no satisfactory answer could be given to the question submitted to us without some investigation of original docunents; and the proposition was debated whether we should ourselves visit Spain and Holland or send special agents to make examinations of the archives of the two nations and obtain copies of the valuable documents to be found therein.

"While debating this question, we were advised by the Venezueian Government that it had caused an examination to be made of the archives in Spain, and copies taken of such documents found therein as were supposed to throw light upon the question before us. We were also advised that the British Government was collecting evidence and was preparing to submit to Parliament a book cor taining the information it had thus acquired. seemed probable that the collections being made by the two Governments might relieve us from the necessity of personal visits or of sending special agents, or at loast aid materially in determining the line and scope of our own examinations Hence we delayed action in this direction. The placed in our hands the latter part of March, and the Venezuelan copies, as translated and printed. were received in June. The latter consisted wholly of Spanish documents. British Biue Book contained little from the Dutch archives, and while there was some reference to documents found therein, the documents themselves were not quoted.

"Under these circumstances, our pressing duty seemed to be a thorough exam'nation of the archives at Holland, Accordingly, on May 9 Pro-fessor Burr left to engage in this work. He remained abroad until October 28, spending his time mainly in Holland, though visiting London for the examination of certain Dutch documents that had been surrendered by Helland to England, L. was sult of their researches is found in Volume II. Mr. Coudert, of our Commission, spent several weeks abroad, and also gave his personal attention to this work of examination. Through the kind assistance of Archbishop Corrigan, of New-York City, we obtained access to the documents found in the Propaganda at Rome, which contain reports of the missionary establishments in a part of this disputed territory, and which proved of especial value in determining the extent and character of the Spanish cupation. The large collection of documents from the Spanish archives presented by the Ven-

"In the month of November, Professor Burr hav-

no necessity for any further examination of such archives.

"In the month of November, Professor Burr having returned from Holland, the material which he had collected, the British Blue Book, the Venezuelan documents and the unprinted evidence which had been furnished by the Venezuelan Government, were all before us, together with such information as we had obtained from the Propaganda at Rome, and from our examination and perusal of the various books of history, travel and international law, as well as of the diplomatic correspondence. At that time we received advices from the Secretary of State of the conclusion of negotiations looking to an arbitration of the matter in dispute."

The Commission since then has been preparing an atlas and printing the testimony it collected and the reports of experts. Its own publications will consist of four volumes, as follows: Volume I, containing this report and several historical reports; Volume II, documents from the Dutch archives, prepared by Professor Burr, together with certain miscellaneous documents furnished by the Venezuelan Government; Volume III, cartographical report; Volume III, at atlas comprising seventy-five maps.

The Commission puts on record its high appreciation of the value of the services of its secretary. Mr. Mallet-Prevost, and, in concluding, says: "May we not properly advert to the fact that while in consequence of the recent treaty between the two nations specially interested, which treaty was brought about by the active efforts of this Government, our own work has been terminated, the Commission has been a factor of no inconsiderable importance in the solution of the problem? It may be inappropriate for us to enter into any defence of the action of Congress in authorizing its creation, and yet it may not be amiss to notice that at that time there had been developed and was existing no little bitterness of feeling between the people of the United States and Great Britain: talk of war was abundant and the business interests of both nations were a

the way to some peaceful solution of the dispute promptly allayed the apprehensions of war, and all waited until this Commission should have completed its examination.

"Not only was this apprehension of conflict allayed, but each nation seemed to feel that the creation of the Commission was equivalent to an invitation to the two contesting nations to appear before the bar of public opinion and make each its showing as to the merits of its claims. It is not strange that, under the influence of this, each nation proceeded not merely to state its contentions, but to examine the various depositories of evidence in Spain, Holland, Rome, London, Georgetown and Caracas for proof of facts to sustain such contentions; and the many volumes of original matter taken from these depositories which, since the appointment of the Commission, have been printed, have thrown a flood of light upon the question. More than that, as each nation has made thus independently its examination of historical and other facts, it would seem that each has become impressed, with the conviction that the question is one of such nature as to justify reference to an arbitral tribunal; that there is no such absolute certainty of right on the part of either as to justify a mere forcible assertion thereof, and that the question is really one calling for judicial examination and determination.

"A wise and just view of the case is that the Commission has been a pofent factor in bringing the two nations into a consent to submit the matter in dispute to an arbitral tribunal. We are not bilind to the fact that the air to-day is full of arbitration as a just and proper way to settle international disputes, and we can but hope that this Commission has believed that the mirror of which have been collected, sfred and submitted to critical examination of the consummation of such a happy result generally, as well as in respect to this particular dispute.

"It is also believed that the mass of documents, maps and reports already referred to, which have been cole

THE SAVOY AND THE PLAZA SHAKEN.

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS AT FIFTY EIGHTH ST. AND FIFTH-AVE. TEARS UP THE STREET AND FRIGHTENS SOME HOTEL GUESTS. The gas escaped in the main at Fifty-eighth-st. and Pith-ave, early yesterday morning and caused an explosion which shook the surrounding buildings and threw the paving stones several feet into the air. The sidewalk in several places was also broken. The guests in the Hotel Savoy, at Fifty-eighth-st., heard the noise of the explosion, which was followed by the big building shaking. Several of them inquired at the office what was the cause of the commotion and asked if there was any danger, but the night clerk quickly sent the hall-boys on the various floors to inform everybody that there was no danger.

At the Plaza the shock was also noticed, but not enough to cause any excitement. The servants of the air. The sidewalk in several places was also

At the Plaza the shock was also hotted, but not cause any excitement. The servants of the Vanderbilt mansion, on the corner opposite where the explosion occurred, also became excited, but the private watchman told them what the cause of the explosion was. Employes of the gas company who own the pipes were at work all day repairing the main and the street.

BIG ELEVATOR AT BUFFALO. THE GREAT NORTHERN TO BUILD ONE WITH

2,500,000 BUSHELS CAPACITY. Chicago, Feb. 28.-A dispatch to "The Times Herald" from Minneapolis says: "The Great North-ern Railway is to construct at Buffalo a grain elevator of 2,500,000 bushels capacity, all of steel. The order for the steel, about 5,000 tons, will prob-The order for the seer, about 2,000 tons, will probably be given in a week or two. The new elevator will have thirty bins of 80,000 bushels capacity each, and be by far the largest at Buffalo. It is claimed that elevators can be built on this plan for less cost than in the old way, and that in addition they will save in operating expenses and in insurance.

The Royal Blue Line will sell excursion tickets from New-York, Newark and Elizabeth at \$8 for the round trip, and at proportionate rates from all other stations to Washington, D. C., and return for the inauguration of President-elect McKinley on March 4th Tickets will be good to go on March 1st to 4th inclusive, and for return from March 4th costs inclusive.

REDUCED RATES TO WASHINGTON FOR

THE INAUGURATION.

to 8th, inclusive.

to 8th, inclusive.

Upon application the New-York Transfer Co, will call for and check baggings through to hotel or residence in Washington.

Station in New-York, Central R. R. of New-Jerstation in New-York, Central R. R. of New-Jerstation in New-York, North River.

Inclusive.

Inclusi

yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Olympic Circuit, were well attended. Following

Time-2:18 1-5.

Five miles, scratch, professional—F. A. McFarland won; O. L. Stevens, second; W. E. Becker, third. Time-2:35 2-5.

Are the thinking of purchasing a Plane, or a Plane, vool? If so, do not fail to consult the little advertisements in the narrow columns. Some good bargains may be found there.